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Contents

THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS:	Page
Consultative Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the American Republics	299
Conferences on cultural relations	303
Supplementary Extradition Treaty with Ecuador	304
EUROPE:	
Contributions for relief in belligerent countries	304
Sinking of the Norwegian ship <i>Rondo</i>	305
Codes for telegrams to France	305
GENERAL:	
Address of the Secretary of State to the American Insti- tute of Architects	306
FOREIGN SERVICE:	
Personnel changes	307
DEATH OF CYRIL WYNNE	307
PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE BY THE MINISTER OF CANADA	308
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, COMMISSIONS, ETC.:	
Meeting of national nutrition committees of the Ameri- can republics	309
Conventions of the International Labor Conference . . .	310
Commission of Investigation and Conciliation, United States and Chile	310
PUBLICATIONS	310

[Over]



TREATY INFORMATION :

Conciliation :	Page
Additional Protocol to the General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation (Treaty Series No. 887)	312
Mutual guaranties :	
Franco-Polish Protocol of Mutual Assistance	312
Extradition :	
Supplementary Extradition Treaty with Ecuador . .	313
Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs :	
International Opium Convention (1925) and Conven- tion for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs (1931) (Treaty Series No. 863)	314
Finance :	
Double Income Taxation Convention with Sweden . .	315
Labor :	
Conventions of the International Labor Conference . .	315

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The American Republics

CONSULTATIVE MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Address by Under Secretary Welles¹

[Released to the press September 25]

In accordance with the principles of the Convention for the Maintenance, Preservation, and Reestablishment of Peace, the Declaration of Inter-American Solidarity of Buenos Aires, and the Declaration of Lima, the Ministers of Foreign Relations of the American republics or their representatives are meeting here in Panama for the purpose of consultation. Under the terms of the agreements I have cited, this coming together to consult is not an undertaking into which we have entered lightly. We have, on the contrary, agreed and clearly stipulated that the consultation provided for in these agreements shall be undertaken when there exists in the belief of our respective governments a menace to the peace of the continent.

I speak, of course, solely in the name of my own Government, but I venture to assert that the government of every American republic coincides in the opinion that the outbreak of the general war with which the world today is confronted constitutes in very truth a potential menace to the well-being, to the security, and to the peace of the New World. And it is for that reason that we are meeting here in this historic city of Panama. We are today creating a precedent. The Conference for the Maintenance of Peace of Buenos Aires was called, as we all recognize, for the specific purpose of reaching a common understanding

while world peace existed as to how the nations of the New World might best safeguard their legitimate interests, and most readily preserve the peace of their own peoples, in the event that war broke out in other parts of the world.

The meeting here assembled is the first and the direct result of the engagements undertaken at the Conference of Buenos Aires.

It is a meeting of the American neighbors to consider, in a moment of grave emergency, the peaceful measures which they may feel it wise to adopt either individually or jointly, so as best to insure their national interests and the collective interests of the nations of the New World.

And it is singularly fitting that this great practical demonstration of inter-American solidarity should be realized in Panama. Every one of us who meets here today will recognize that this assembly constitutes the realization of an ideal—the realization of the vision that Bolívar possessed more than a century ago—an ideal which time and again it had seemed could never be attained. It lies within the power of those of us who have the privilege of representing our governments upon this occasion to insure not only the attainment of that ideal, but also by so doing, to insure the lasting establishment of a peaceful form of practical cooperation and interdependence between equal and sovereign states on a scale which the world has rarely witnessed and which, at this moment, is more than ever imperative.

¹Delivered September 25, 1939. Mr. Welles is the United States delegate to the meeting.

The purpose for which we meet and the topics which will come up for consideration are clearly set forth in the agenda upon which we have agreed. As my Government envisages it, it is our common desire to take under consideration the complicated question of our rights and duties as neutrals, in view of the outbreak of general war in Europe, with a view to the preservation of the peace of our respective nations and with a view towards obtaining complete respect on the part of all belligerents for our respective sovereignties. It would seem to me desirable, so far as conditions and our untrammelled rights of individual action make it possible, for us in this connection to give some thought to the desirability of our reaching some uniform standards of approach with regard to the steps which we may individually take in determining and in asserting our rights and obligations as neutrals. It would seem to me to be self-evident that should it be possible to attain such an objective, our individual capacity to maintain our sovereign rights unimpaired, as well as our ability to preserve the peace of our continent, would be correspondingly enhanced.

We are further agreed that we will give the fullest consideration to all measures which we may individually or collectively undertake to preserve the American Continent free from conflict and to keep war away from our New World.

Finally, we are agreed that we will undertake to discuss and to consider those practical steps which can most advantageously be undertaken to cushion our national economies from the shock of the war which has broken out and to prevent so far as may be possible that disruption and dislocation of inter-American economic, financial, and commercial intercourse which wrought such havoc during the years of the Great War of 1914-18. We are also in accord that we will give thought to the continuation and expansion of long-range programs for commercial and economic cooperation among our several republics.

In the economic sphere the struggle that is going on confronts us with difficulties of both an

immediate and an ultimate character. We are already experiencing dislocations in our usual commerce. Some of the markets for our products will be closed or diminished; others will be greatly changed. We must anticipate difficulties disposing of war-created surpluses in some directions, which will result in lowering prices or in bringing new burdens to our public finances. In other directions we must anticipate an abnormally increased demand which will result in price increases, unexpected gains, and the dangers of expansion on temporary and unstable foundations.

Each of our nations will no doubt determine upon a program aimed to lessen the effects upon its own welfare of these dislocations. But there are many ways in which the American republics can assist each other in the task. We may be able, ' without undertaking discriminations against the rest of the world, substantially to increase our commerce with one another. Countries which have similar surplus problems may be able to devise temporary arrangements with each other that will ameliorate their situation.

By our concerted effort we may be able to achieve something in the maintenance of our usual trade in staple peace-time commodities with other neutral countries.

We all of us remember only too well the havoc which was occasioned our inter-American economic system after the war broke out in 1914. Inter-American shipping communications were either abandoned or were seriously crippled; the legitimate export trade of many republics—even that to their American neighbors—upon which in great part their national economy depended, was disrupted or destroyed with resultant misery and distress to their respective peoples. It appears to my Government that the opportunity is now afforded for us severally to assure ourselves and each other that this will not occur again.

So far as my own Government is concerned I am authorized to state that so long as the present situation continues, the regular transportation facilities of the shipping lines between the United States and its American neighbors now in operation will not only not be

curtailed but will be strengthened and increased whenever such increase may be found to be desirable and feasible.

Financial assistance and cooperation may be developed to tide over short emergency periods and to develop in individual countries new fields of production to replace those temporarily depressed.

I am authorized to state that the United States Government wishes to cooperate with all other American republics in such efforts of each to develop the resources of its country along sound economic and noncompetitive lines. When desired it will assist in making credit available to them through the services and facilities of its privately owned banking system as well as its Government-owned agencies when the latter have funds available for such purposes.

In financing current matters, it is expected that only short-term credits will be requested, but in the purchase of rail and mill equipment, heavy goods, et cetera, longer term credits appropriate to the circumstances will be required. Also, it is of course recognized that war conditions may shift certain international trade markets, and this will need to be taken into account.

My Government likewise recognizes that excessive or unwarranted fluctuations in inter-American exchanges brought about by conditions resulting from the war situation would seriously prejudice beneficial trade between the American republics. It is my hope that our deliberations may result in agreement. To the extent that we sustain bases of commercial policy that are universal in character and leave trade open to all countries on substantially the same terms, and to the extent that our commerce is not dictated by special agreements of an exclusive character, to that extent can we insure that our political independence cannot be subjugated to alien political systems operating through commercial channels.

There is also incumbent upon us the task of keeping vigorous our belief that work and production should be primarily for peaceful welfare. If by our joint effort and strength we

keep this continent free from the threat of aggression, we will greatly lessen the need of subordinating our individual productive energies by making preparatory arrangements which may assist in safeguarding against this danger.

These, as I understand them, are the specific and practical measures which we are called upon to consider. They are all of them problems of vital importance to the American republics—problems of the highest and most legitimate self-interest; but we all of us recognize I am sure that however much we may desire to insulate ourselves from the effects of this present conflict, such insulation can be only relative. It cannot in any event do more than mitigate insofar as we are able the disasters which will affect all peoples, belligerent or neutral, as a result of this world calamity.

Beyond these immediate problems produced by the war crisis there are problems which are deeper and more fundamental. We have prospered by regarding our commerce and production as designed to serve, through the exercise of individual initiative, the ends of public welfare and not the ends of political strategy. We shall be faced by the fact that various powerful countries in other parts of the world have now completely converted their own system of trade and production to another basis—making it an instrument of political or ideological ambition. By common determination and cooperation we can do much to avoid having our own purposes dominated by those of others or subordinated to military demands. But, since in these days it is essential to be strong (for we have seen all too often the fate of the weak), we can make every effort to see that our program of defense is of a character that reaffirms our faith in the powers of individual initiative and of free men. We can draw our strength from our liberties and from the contribution of men and women become strong and disciplined under conditions of freedom.

I believe that the time has come when the 21 American republics must state, and state clearly and in no uncertain terms, to all of the

belligerents, both as a right of self-protection and as a right inherent in their position as peaceful and independent powers, constituting an entire continent remote from the causes of the hostilities which have broken out, that they cannot agree that their security, their nationals, or their legitimate commercial rights and interests should be jeopardized by belligerent activities in close proximity to the shores of the New World. This assertion of principle, I believe, must be regarded as constituting a declaration of the inalienable right of the American republics to protect themselves, so far as conditions in this modern world make it possible, from the dangers and the repercussions of a war which has broken out thousands of miles from their shores and in which they are not involved.

But in the larger sense, every one of our nations, every one of our fellow citizens, is affected or will be affected by the growing tragedy of this new war.

War spells ruin, waste, torture, and death—not perhaps to the leaders who have wrought it, but to the countless numbers of humble men and women throughout the world who would have none of it. For there is nothing surer in the world today than that the vast mass of the common people everywhere have wanted above all else to prevent the war which has now broken out.

Far removed from the initial scene of hostilities as the peoples of the Americas are, their interests have been jeopardized by the commencement of war. In modern civilization, every country has a natural right that war shall not be loosed upon humanity. This right was subscribed to by every nation of the civilized world in the so-called Pact of Paris, and it is this right, so solemnly subscribed to, that is today being flagrantly violated.

There is no moral justification for any nation to loose war upon humanity when the resort to peaceful procedure for the solution of controversies or of inequities is available.

The only possible road for achieving peace is through cooperation; this implies the juridic equality of every nation and the acceptance

of a moral order and of effective international law. It assumes that controversies will be settled by peaceful processes and that all peoples will under these pacific processes cooperate on equal terms with generosity and with justice. It assumes that economic arrangements can be made which are entirely susceptible of satisfying the reasonable needs of any nation for beneficial trade, which will provide access on equal terms to world markets, access on equal terms to raw materials, and which will satisfy the legitimate demand of all nations for those component factors which make for a peaceful life.

There is existing now and at this moment an overwhelming will on the part of peoples everywhere for peace based on renunciation of force, on justice, and on equality, could it find expression.

It may well be that the facilitation of that means of expression will be determined by the part we play in this Western Hemisphere. We, the American republics, share in common a great heritage—the principles of democratic constitutional government, devotion to justice, respect for the pledged word, love of peace. We have created an American system, an American way of life, which is our chief contribution to world civilization. This way of life we must make every effort to protect, to safeguard, to pass on intact to future generations of our own peoples, and to maintain as an unflinching standard in a world in which each day that passes sees more standards, once believed inviolate, shattered and destroyed.

As the shadows created by the outbreak of this monstrous war darken and spread rapidly across the length and breadth of the world in which we live, the 21 free nations of the New World can still preserve for posterity those ideals and those beliefs which may well constitute the last great hope of the civilization which we have inherited.

Our influence for peace and for the reestablishment of a world order based on morality and on law must be unshaken and secure. To accomplish this we must, and we can, resolutely defend our continent from all menace of

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stimulation of courses and related projects of an inter-American character in the institutions of this country, the adjustment of students from abroad to the academic environment in the United States, and the possibility of more active participation by educational journals and the publications of learned societies in acquainting the United States with scholars and writers in the other American republics.

The last of the proposed conferences will deal with the problem of libraries, the publication of cheaper editions of books, and the dif-

fusion of translations of significant works in this country in Spanish and Portuguese and of works from the other American republics in English.

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SUPPLEMENTARY EXTRADITION TREATY WITH ECUADOR

An announcement to the press regarding the signing on September 22, 1939, of a supplementary extradition treaty with Ecuador appears in this *Bulletin* in the section "Treaty Information."

Europe

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

[Released to the press September 27]

The following persons and organizations have registered with the Secretary of State since September 20, 1939 (the names of 50 registrants were published on and before that date), under the rules and regulations governing the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for medical aid and assistance or for the supplying of food and clothing to relieve human suffering in the countries now at war, promulgated pursuant to the provisions of section 3 (a) of the Neutrality Act of May 1, 1937, as made effective by the President's proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10, 1939 (the names in parentheses represent the countries to which contributions are being sent):

51. Circle of Poles of St. Hedwig, Polish American Citizen's Committee, 17 Orange Street, New Britain, Conn. (Poland)
52. Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France)
53. Polish United Societies of Holy Trinity Parish, 340 High Street, Lowell, Mass. (Poland)

54. American Friends of France, Inc., 3 Sutton Place, New York, N. Y. (France)
55. American Committee for Aid to British Medical Society, 1660 Crotona Park East, New York, N. Y. (United Kingdom)
56. Associated Polish Societies Relief Committee of Webster, Mass., 51 Whitcomb Street, Webster, Mass. (Poland)
57. Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, Inc., 55 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (France)
58. LaFayette Preventorium, Inc., 254 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France)
59. Beth-Lechem, Inc., 11 Essex Street, New York, N. Y. (Poland)
60. Polish War Sufferers Relief Committee (Fourth Ward), 345 East Oakland Street, Toledo, Ohio. (Poland)
61. Central Spanish Committee for Relief of Refugees, 647 Earle Building, Washington, D. C. (France)
62. Polish Literary Guild of New Britain, Conn., corner Broad and Washington Streets, New Britain, Conn. (Poland)
63. Polish Relief Fund Committee of Passaic and Bergen Counties, 1-3 Monroe Street, Passaic, N. J. (Poland)

64. United Reading Appeal for Polish War Sufferers, 518 Penn Street, Reading, Pa. (Poland)
65. International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, 347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Poland, France, and India)
66. Medem Committee, Inc., 175 East Broadway, New York, N. Y. (Poland)
67. Polish Welfare Council, 233 Broadway, Schenectady, N. Y. (Poland)
68. Polish Relief Committee of Delaware, 1205 Beech Street, Wilmington, Del. (Poland)
69. Polish Women's Fund to Fatherland, 31 Basswood Street, Lawrence, Mass. (Poland)
70. Polish Relief Fund, 164 Court Street, Middletown, Conn. (Poland)
71. Polish Broadcasting Corporation, 260 East 161st Street, New York, N. Y. (Poland)
72. "Fundusz Ratunkowy" Polish Aid Fund Committee of Federation of Elizabeth Polish Organizations, 111-115 First Street, Elizabeth, N. J. (Poland)
73. Springfield and Vicinity Polish Relief Fund Committee, 91 Charles Street, Springfield, Mass. (Poland)
74. International Relief Association for Victims of Fascism, Room 310, 20 Vesey Street, New York, N. Y. (France)
75. Polish Medical Relief Fund of Mt. Desert Island, Maine, Bar Harbor, Maine. (Poland)
76. Polish Relief Committee of Brockton, Mass., 40 Emerson Avenue, Brockton, Mass. (Poland)
77. Polish Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, 2961 Richmond Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Poland)
78. The Catholic Leader, 480 Burritt Street, New Britain, Conn. (Poland)
79. Relief Fund for Sufferers, 5009 Seventh Avenue, Kenosha, Wis. (Poland)
80. Polski Komitet Ratunkowy (Polish Relief Fund), 25 Miles Street, care of Peter Majka, Binghamton, N. Y. (Poland)

81. Scott Park Mothers and Daughters Club, 712 Detroit Avenue, Toledo, Ohio. (Poland)

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SINKING OF THE NORWEGIAN SHIP "RONDO"

[Released to the press September 27]

The Department of State on September 25 instructed the American Embassy in Rome to convey to the Italian Government the appreciation of this Government for assistance rendered by the Italian vessel *Providencia* in rescuing four American passengers on the Norwegian motorship *Rondo*, which sank on September 19 after striking a mine off Terschelling.

The American Consul General in Antwerp reported that the survivors had been on a life raft or in a lifeboat 58 hours when picked up by the *Providencia*.

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CODES FOR TELEGRAMS TO FRANCE

[Released to the press September 29]

The Department has been advised under date of September 27, 1939, by the American Embassy at Paris, that the following is a revised list of codes accepted by the French authorities in telegraph messages between the United States and France:

Code National Français;
Bentley's complete phrase code;
cogef Lugagne 1929;
Acme commodity and phrase code;
Peterson banking code third edition;
New Boe code and appendix.

Telegrams in code must carry word announcing which code is used and must contain no words in any code other than the one announced.

General

ADDRESS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS²

[Released to the press September 27]

It affords me very real pleasure to greet the officers and members of the American Institute of Architects and their distinguished guests from abroad who had been designated as official delegates of their respective governments to the Fifteenth International Congress of Architects. It is a source of profound regret to all of us that one of the many unfortunate results of the terrible holocaust which has enveloped Europe has been the postponement of this very significant international meeting.

Addressing my remarks for the moment to the visitors from abroad: I should like to avail myself of this opportunity of extending to you a special welcome to this country. Many of you had traveled great distances in order to attend the Fifteenth Congress but I am confident that your attendance at the Convention of the American Institute of Architects has compensated in some measure for your long journey. I trust that at the termination of this meeting you may have the opportunity of making a personal examination of architectural developments in other sections of our country, and I assure you that you will receive the same hearty welcome that we in Washington have been privileged to extend.

To the officers and members of the American Institute of Architects: I offer my sincere gratitude for your courtesy in inviting our distinguished visitors from abroad to attend your annual convention. It is my earnest hope that in the near future the Government may have the privilege of renewing its co-

operation with the Institute in preparing for the Fifteenth Congress under normal international conditions.

With portions of the world subjected to the ravages of man-made instruments of destruction, the great profession of architecture stands today as a symbol of peace and constructive effort. I employ the word "profession" with a full knowledge and appreciation of the fact that your high calling is also one of the fine arts which has lived through the centuries as a medium for the expression of the loftier aspirations of man. Fashions in architecture may come and go, but creators and builders have left throughout the world inspiring thoughts emblazoned in stone and marble, which through the ages have survived all the destructive forces of mankind. These works can be patterned but not duplicated, and one would indeed be woefully lacking in appreciation of artistic manifestations who could contemplate them without emotion.

In exercising the practical as well as the esthetic phases of your art, you have an opportunity to help alleviate the drudgery of everyday existence. When we are surrounded by evidences of artistic genius, the evil things of life tend to disappear, and our moral standards are raised. In translating into economic norms the benefits of your creative work you are rendering a service of inestimable value for the advancement of an enlightened civilization, and in translating the artistic motif of one geographic area to others you are acting as emissaries of mutual understanding.

I trust that your meeting will be crowned with success and that it will bring you nearer to the goal of constructive accomplishment to which you have dedicated your high calling.

² Read for the Secretary of State by the Honorable James Clement Dunn, Adviser on Political Relations, Department of State, at the banquet of the seventy-first annual convention of the American Institute of Architects at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., September 27, 1939.

Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press September 30]

Changes in the Foreign Service of the United States since September 9, 1939:

The assignment of Frederik van den Arend, of Fairview, N. C., now consul at Surabaya, Java, Netherlands Indies, as consul at Prague, Bohemia, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. van den Arend has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Fayette J. Flexer, of Joliet, Ill., consul at Santiago, Chile, has been designated second secretary of embassy at Santiago, Chile, and will serve in dual capacity.

John B. Faust, of Denmark, S. C., consul at Santiago, Chile, has been designated second sec-

retary of embassy at Santiago, Chile, and will serve in dual capacity.

The assignment of J. Kittredge Vinson, of Houston, Tex., as vice consul at Warsaw, Poland, has been canceled. Mr. Vinson has now been assigned as vice consul at Berlin, Germany.

George F. Kennan, of Milwaukee, Wis., consul at Prague, Bohemia, has been designated second secretary of embassy at Berlin, Germany.

G. Frederick Reinhardt, of Oakland, Calif., now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated third secretary of legation and vice consul at Tallinn, Estonia. Mr. Reinhardt will serve in dual capacity.

Constance R. Harvey, of Kenmore, N. Y., vice consul at Basel, Switzerland, has been designated third secretary of legation and vice consul at Bern, Switzerland.

The appointment of Winfield H. Minor of Kentucky, as vice consul at Port Said, Egypt, has been canceled.

DEATH OF CYRIL WYNNE

[Released to the press September 26]

Following is a statement by the Secretary of State:

It is with deep sorrow that I announce the death early this morning of Dr. Cyril Wynne, Chief of the Division of Research and Publication of the Department of State and one of my valued assistants during my entire tenure of office as Secretary of State. Under Dr. Wynne's wise supervision the research work and publications of the Department have become widely and favorably known not only to the press but to scholars and institutions of learning all over the country.

Dr. Wynne was himself an educator, had served in the field as a Foreign Service officer, and was a lawyer of distinction. He was born in Oakland, Calif., March 29, 1890; received the degrees of A. B., M. A., and Ph. D. from Har-

vard; was a member of the bar of the State of California. He served from 1917 to 1919 as a first lieutenant overseas during the World War, and he held at the time of his death the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Officers' Reserve Corps, a title of which he was more proud than of his doctoral degree. He was outstandingly a patriot, a gallant soldier, not only in the military service of the country but in the Foreign Service and in the home service of the Department of State. He worked tirelessly at all times, and his vision and intelligence are responsible for the widespread dissemination of this Government's policies in foreign affairs, especially among those seeking to understand and intelligently support our democratic form of government.

Dr. Wynne had been a professor of constitutional law at Columbus University Law School

for the past 9 years and also professor of history for 7 years. He served as Assistant Legal Adviser and Assistant Historical Adviser before assuming his duties as Chief of the Division of Research and Publication.

Dr. Wynne achieved not only scholarly distinction, but his loyalty and his active interest in all public matters won for him a great number of friends in this country and abroad. Those of us who have been associated with him for many years greatly mourn his passing, and at the same time we pay our tribute of admiration to him for his splendid achievements, particularly during these later years when his health was the cause of great anxiety.

His indifference to his personal welfare was actuated by his complete devotion to his duties.

The Department has lost one of its outstanding, greatly loved officials, and all of us have lost a loyal friend.

Following is a biography of Cyril Wynne:

Cyril Wynne was born at Oakland, Calif., on March 29, 1890. He received his B. A. degree from Harvard University in 1917, an M. A. degree in 1925, and the Ph. D. degree in 1927. On January 7, 1920, he married Louise French of Massachusetts. Their two children, Edward Cyril, Jr., and Louise, were born in 1923 and 1928 respectively.

Dr. Wynne served as first lieutenant in the United States Army overseas in 1917-19, and at the end of the war was detailed with the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, in which capacity he served as aide to Colonel House.

Entering the Foreign Service in 1919 he served during the next year as third secretary at the American Embassy in Tokyo and in the following year (1921-22) as second secretary. During 1922-24 he was an Assistant Solicitor in the Department of State.

Dr. Wynne resumed his academic interests in 1927 by returning to Harvard as instructor and lecturer in international relations. He returned to the Department in 1929 to serve again as Assistant Solicitor, to receive an appointment during the same year as Assistant Historical

Adviser of the Department, and to be named on November 1, 1933, as Chief of the Division of Research and Publication, the position which he has occupied to the present time.

In this capacity Dr. Wynne has been in charge of the varied research activities of the Department and of the Department's publishing program. The *Foreign Relations* volumes issued under his direction have received wide commendation for their usefulness, completeness, and scholarly character. Dr. Wynne's heart was very much in the Department's project for publishing the records of the Paris Peace Conference, a project upon which he had already been able to begin work. He also supervised the Department's library, the Office of the Geographer, the work of the Editor of the Territorial Papers, the compilation of the United States Statutes at Large, and the various other phases of the research and publishing activities of his Division.

[Released to the press September 27]

The funeral of Dr. Cyril Wynne will be held at 11 a. m. on Thursday, September 28, at the Fort Myer Chapel, Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Va. It will be a military service, and the Reverend Dr. H. H. D. Sterrett of All Souls' Memorial Church of Washington, D. C., will officiate. The Division of Research and Publication in the Department of State, of which Dr. Wynne has been Chief, will be closed during the ceremonies.

PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE BY THE MINISTER OF CANADA

[Released to the press September 25]

Remarks of the newly appointed Minister of Canada, Mr. Loring C. Christie, K. C., upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence:

MR. PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to hand you the letters by which His Majesty the King has been pleased to

accredit me as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Canada in the United States, as well as his letters ending the mission of my distinguished predecessor, Sir Herbert Marler, whose regrettable illness has obliged him to retire.

My instructions are that it is the earnest wish of His Majesty's Government in Canada that the cordial neighborly relationship so long enjoyed between the peoples of these two countries and their Governments shall always be confirmed and strengthened. Toward this end, in emulation of all my predecessors, I shall most willingly strive, and I am confident, Mr. President, that in this effort I can count upon receiving your friendly sympathy and support.

It is my lot to assume office at a moment when in consequence of the tragic events now afflicting Europe my country has just become engaged in war. People of good-will cannot confront this revolutionary period in the affairs of mankind with lightness of heart; but the people of Canada, in thus taking up the cause of freedom and justice and standing for the orderly democratic processes against the processes of force, find an immense reassurance in their constant knowledge that these same causes are never in issue between nations in this region of the earth.

May I finally mention, Mr. President, that it has been my own good fortune, after receiving part of my schooling at one of your great universities, to have lived and worked for some years within this hospitable land, to have returned since then for many visits, and thus to have grasped for myself at first hand that here is a friendly people of high aspiration and notable achievement. I therefore realize very deeply and directly how high are the privilege and the trust that I now enter into.

President Roosevelt's reply to the remarks of Mr. Loring C. Christie:

MR. MINISTER:

It affords me great pleasure to receive from your hands the letters by which His Majesty the King has accredited you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for

Canada in the United States. I accept likewise the letters of recall of your distinguished predecessor, whose health so unfortunately became impaired while serving with distinction at this Capital.

I note with pleasure that it is the earnest wish of His Majesty's Government in Canada that the cordial neighborly relationship so long enjoyed by the peoples of these two countries shall be confirmed and strengthened. I need hardly assure you that the Government of the United States heartily reciprocates this wish. In a like manner we share the view that the processes of force can never become an issue between nations in this region of the earth.

You come to us, Mr. Minister, not as a stranger but as an understanding friend who has lived among us already for several years. We are glad to welcome you back within our borders. You may count upon my full cooperation and that of the officials of the United States Government in the performance of the duties of your mission.

International Conferences, Commissions, etc.

MEETING OF NATIONAL NUTRITION COMMITTEES OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press September 29]

This Government has accepted the invitation of the Secretary General of the League of Nations to participate in a meeting of representatives of national nutrition committees of the American republics to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, beginning October 9, 1939. The President has approved the designation of Dr. Hazel K. Stiebeling, senior food economist, Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, as United States representative at the forthcoming meeting.

This regional meeting is similar to the general nutrition meetings which were held in Geneva in February 1937 and October 1938 under the auspices of the League and in which

representatives of this Government participated. Dr. Stiebeling represented the United States at the meeting held in February 1937. Attention will be given at the forthcoming meeting to a general examination of nutrition problems in the American republics with a view to effecting a freer exchange of technical information and improving the work of the respective national committees.

CONVENTIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE

Information released to the press regarding three conventions of the International Labor

Conference, adopted at Geneva October 24, 1936, appears in this *Bulletin* in the section "Treaty Information."

COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION AND CONCILIATION, UNITED STATES AND CHILE

An announcement to the press regarding the appointment of the nonnational member of the United States-Chilean Commission provided for by the General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation, signed at Montevideo, Uruguay, on December 26, 1933, appears in this *Bulletin* in the section "Treaty Information."

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

During the quarter beginning July 1, 1939, the following publications have been released:³

1342. Treaty Information, Bulletin No. 116, May 31, 1939. iv, 20 pp. 10¢.

1343. Peace Conference Records and Other State Department Publication Projects: Relevant extracts from the "Department of State Appropriation Bill for 1940: Hearings Before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Seventy-sixth Congress, First Session, on the Department of State Appropriation Bill for 1940" and from the Report (No. 658, 76th Congress, 1st Session) of the Committee on Appropriations. 72 pp. 10¢.

1344. Press Releases, Vol. XX, No. 507, Saturday, June 17, 1939. 30 pp. 5¢.

1345. Press Releases, Vol. XX, No. 508, Saturday, June 24, 1939. 13 pp. 5¢.

1346. Commercial Relations: Agreement Between the United States of America and Venezuela Continuing in Force the Provisional Commercial Agreement of May 12, 1938 (Executive Agreement Series No. 122).—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed May 9, 1939; effective May 9, 1939. Executive Agreement Series No. 148. 4 pp. 5¢.

1347. Diplomatic List, July 1939. ii, 80 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

³ Serial numbers which do not appear in this list have appeared previously or will appear in subsequent lists.

1348. Some Problems of Today: Address by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, before the Chicago Sunday Evening Club, Chicago, May 28, 1939. 10 pp. 5¢.

1349. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 1, July 1, 1939. 16 pp. 10¢.⁴

1350. Publications of the Department of State (a list cumulative from October 1, 1929). July 1, 1939. 34 pp. Free.

1351. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 2, July 8, 1939. 24 pp. 10¢.

1352. International Radio Consulting Committee (C. C. I. R.), Fourth Meeting, Bucharest, May 21–June 8, 1937: Report of the Delegation of the United States of America, and Appended Documents. Conference Series 41. x, 290 pp. 35¢.

1353. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 3, July 15, 1939. 13 pp. 10¢.

1354. Treaty Information, Bulletin No. 117, June 30, 1939. iv, 23 pp. 10¢.

1355. Foreign Consular Offices in the United States, July 1, 1939. iv, 59 pp. 15¢.

1356. Foreign Service List, July 1, 1939. iv, 99 pp. Subscription, 50¢ a year; single copy, 15¢.

1357. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 4, July 22, 1939. 23 pp. 10¢.

1358. Passports for American Citizens in Foreign Countries. (Revised to May 8, 1939.) Passport Series 1. 8 pp. Free.

⁴ Subscription, \$2.75 a year.

1359. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 5, July 29, 1939. 14 pp. 10¢.
1360. Diplomatic List, August 1939. ii, 80 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.
1361. Index to Press Releases, Vol. XX, Nos. 484-508, January 7-June 24, 1939. 11 pp. 5¢.
1362. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 6, August 5, 1939. 12 pp. 10¢.
1363. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 7, August 12, 1939. 23 pp. 10¢.
1364. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 8, August 19, 1939. 25 pp. 10¢.
1367. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 9, August 26, 1939. 23 pp. 10¢.
1368. International Traffic in Arms: Laws and Regulations Administered by the Secretary of State Governing the International Traffic in Arms, Ammunition, and Implements of War and Other Munitions of War. Sixth Edition. vi, 37 pp. 10¢.
1370. Agents of Foreign Principals and of Foreign Governments: Laws and Regulations Administered by the Secretary of State Governing the Registration of Agents of Foreign Principals and the Notification of Agents of Foreign Governments. vi, 16 pp. 5¢.
1371. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 10, September 2, 1939. 19 pp. 10¢.
1372. Diplomatic List, September 1939. ii, 82 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.
1373. Haitian Finances: Supplementary Agreement Between the United States of America and Haiti Further Modifying the Agreement of August 7, 1933 (Executive Agreement Series No. 46).—Signed July 8, 1939; effective October 1, 1939. Executive Agreement Series No. 150. 4 pp. 5¢.
1375. Commercial Relations: Agreement Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Continuing in Force Until August 6, 1940, the Agreement of August 4, 1937 (Executive Agreement Series No. 105), and Related Notes.—Agreement effected by exchange of notes signed at Moscow August 2, 1939; effective August 6, 1939. Executive Agreement Series No. 151. 8 pp. 5¢.
1376. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 11, September 9, 1939. 44 pp. 10¢.
1377. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 12, September 16, 1939. 30 pp. 10¢.
1380. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 13, September 23, 1939. 23 pp. 10¢.

The Department of State also publishes the slip laws and Statutes at Large. Laws are issued in a separate series and are numbered in the order in which they are signed. Treaties are also issued in a separate series and are numbered in the order in which they are proclaimed. All other publications of the Department since October 1, 1929, are numbered consecutively in the order in which they are sent to press, and, in addition, are subdivided into series according to general subject.

To avoid delay, requests for publications of the Department of State should be addressed directly to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department. The Superintendent of Documents will accept deposits against which the cost of publications ordered may be charged and will notify the depositor when the deposit is exhausted. The cost to depositors of a complete set of the publications of the Department for a year will probably be somewhat in excess of \$10. Orders may be placed, however, with the Superintendent of Documents for single publications or for one or more series.

The Superintendent of Documents also has, for free distribution, the following price lists which may be of interest: Foreign Relations of the United States; American History and Biography; Tariff; Immigration; Alaska and Hawaii; Insular Possessions; Laws; Commerce and Manufacturers; Political Science; and Maps. A list of publications of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce may be obtained from the Department of Commerce.

Treaty Information

Compiled by the Treaty Division

CONCILIATION

Additional Protocol to the General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation (Treaty Series No. 887)

United States

The President has appointed Señor Oscar García Montes, of Cuba, as nonnational member on behalf of the United States of the Commission of Investigation and Conciliation between the United States and Chile provided for under the Additional Protocol to the General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation, signed at the Seventh International Conference of American States at Montevideo, Uruguay, on December 26, 1933.

Dr. Miguel Cruchaga Torcornal, President of the Chilean Senate, is the nonnational member designated to serve on behalf of the United States on the Commissions of Investigation and Conciliation between the United States and countries other than Chile, envisaged by the additional protocol. Dr. Edwin D. Dickinson, of California, is the national member appointed by the United States to serve on all the commissions.

The additional protocol supplements the Treaty to Avoid and Prevent Conflicts, between the American States, signed at the Fifth International Conference of American States, at Santiago on May 3, 1923 (Treaty Series No. 752), and the Convention of Inter-American Conciliation, signed at Washington on January 5, 1929 (Treaty Series No. 780).

According to information received from the Pan American Union at Washington, five other countries parties to the additional protocol have designated their commissions and list them as follows:

CHILE

National: Señor Don Jorge Matte Gormaz

Nonnational: Señor Don Luis Anderson, Costa Rica

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

National: Señor Lcdo. Arturo Logroño

Nonnational: Señor Lcdo. Emilio Portes Gil, Mexico

Nonnational: Señor Dr. Pedro M. Arcaya, Venezuela

GUATEMALA

National: Señor Lcdo. Luis Beltranena

Nonnational: Dr. Roy Tasco Davis, United States

Nonnational: Dr. Antonio Gomez Restrepo, Colombia

MEXICO

National: Señor Lcdo. Eduardo Suárez

Nonnational: Señor Dr. Ernesto Barros Jarpa, Chile

VENEZUELA

National: Señor Dr. F. Arroyo Parejo

Nonnational: Señor Dr. Rafael H. Elizalde, Ecuador.

MUTUAL GUARANTIES

Franco-Polish Protocol of Mutual Assistance

There is printed below a translation of the unofficial text of the Franco-Polish Protocol of Mutual Assistance, which was signed on September 4, 1939:

FRANCO-POLISH PROTOCOL OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

In order to assure the full efficacy of the Franco-Polish alliance, and taking into account the situation of the League of Nations, the

French and Polish Governments have agreed to confirm their mutual assistance obligations based upon existing treaties of alliance. They declare that the above-mentioned treaties henceforth will conform to the following stipulations:

Article I

An understanding by each party to grant the other every aid and assistance in its power immediately after the starting of hostilities between one of the contracting parties and any European power as a result of aggression carried out by the latter will be applied equally in case of any action undertaken by a European power manifestly threatening directly or indirectly the independence of one of the contracting powers and which would be of such nature that one of the contracting powers would consider it a vital necessity to resist with armed force.

If one of the contracting parties is involved in hostilities with a European power as a result of an action by the latter threatening the independence or neutrality of another European state in such a way as to jeopardize the security of the contracting party, the stipulations of this article I will be equally applicable without prejudice to the rights of the third European state thus threatened.

Article II

The modalities of the application of mutual-assistance pledges foreseen by the present accord will be established by competent military, naval, and aerial authorities of the contracting parties.

Article III

First, contracting parties agree to enter into communication with each other concerning the obligations of assistance against aggression which they contracted or will contract in the future toward third states. Secondly, in case one of the contracting parties has the intention to contract an obligation of this nature after

this accord has gone into effect it will be obliged to insure the normal functioning of this accord and to inform the other party. Thirdly, new engagements which the contracting parties might assume in the future may neither affect their mutual obligations defined in the present accord nor indirectly create new obligations between a third state and the contracting party not having assumed new obligations.

Article IV

If the contracting parties are involved in hostilities as a result of the application of this accord they will conclude an armistice or peace only with common accord. The present protocol constitutes an integral part of the Franco-Polish accords of 1921 and 1925 and will remain effective as long as the accords. The present protocol goes into effect at the moment of signing.

Done at Paris, September 4, 1939.

GEORGES BONNET
LUKASIEWICZ

EXTRADITION

Supplementary Extradition Treaty With Ecuador

A supplementary extradition treaty between the United States of America and Ecuador was signed at Quito on September 22, 1939.

The extradition treaty now in force between the United States and Ecuador, signed on June 28, 1872, came into force on the exchange of ratifications on November 12, 1873 (Treaty Series No. 79; 18 Stat., pt. 3, 756). The present supplementary treaty adds a large number of crimes to those listed in the treaty of 1872 and provides for extradition for participation as an accessory before or after the fact in any of the crimes covered by either treaty and for participation in any attempt to commit any of those crimes. The supplementary treaty is made an integral part of the treaty of 1872.

OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

International Opium Convention (1925) and Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs (1931) (Treaty Series No. 863)

Burma

According to two circular letters from the League of Nations each dated September 9, 1939, the British Government has notified the Secretary General that it desires that the International Opium Convention and Protocol, signed on February 19, 1925, in which Burma formerly participated as a part of India, should be regarded, by virtue of the signature and ratification in respect of the British Empire in accordance with the provisions of articles 39 of the convention, as applying to Burma as an overseas territory of His Majesty with effect from April 1, 1937, the date on which Burma was separated from India and acquired its new status. The British Government also desires that the Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, and Protocol of Signature, signed on July 13, 1931, in which Burma formerly participated as a part of India, should be regarded, by virtue of the signature and ratification for "Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the League of Nations," in accordance with the provisions of article 26 of the convention, as applying to Burma as an overseas territory of His Majesty with effect from April 1, 1937, the date on which Burma was separated from India and acquired its new status.

The two notifications were received by the Secretariat on August 28, 1939.

According to information received from the League of Nations the parties to the conventions are as follows:

International Opium Convention: Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, State of Sarawak, Bahamas, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Ireland, India,

Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Free City of Danzig, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Honduras, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Monaco, the Netherlands (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam, and Curaçao), New Hebrides, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Salvador, San Marino, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand (Siam), Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Protocol: British Empire, State of Sarawak, Bahamas, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, India, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, the Netherlands (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam, and Curaçao), Portugal, Rumania, Salvador, Spain, Sudan, Thailand (Siam), Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs (1931): United States of America, Afghanistan, Albania, Saudi Arabia, Belgium, Brazil, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands and dependencies, Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gibraltar, Gold Coast (Colony, Ashanti, Northern Territories, Togoland under British mandate), Hong Kong, Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Christopher and Nevis, Virgin Islands), Mauritius, Nigeria (Colony, Protectorate, Cameroons under British mandate), North Borneo, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Somaliland Protectorate, Straits Settlements, Tanganyika Territory, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda Protectorate, Zanzibar Protectorate, Southern Rhodesia, Newfoundland, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Fiji,

Federated Malay States (Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor), Unfederated Malay States (Kedah, Perlis, and Brunei), Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan), St. Helena and Ascension, Trans-Jordan, Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent), Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Ireland, India, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Free City of Danzig, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam, and Curaçao), Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Salvador, San Marino, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand (Siam), Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela.

FINANCE

Double Income Taxation Convention With Sweden

By a note dated September 28, 1939, the Swedish Minister at Washington informed the Secretary of State that the Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation between the United States and Sweden, signed on March 23, 1939, was ratified by Sweden on August 21, 1939. The convention was ratified by the United States on September 8, 1939. It will become effective on the first day of January following the exchange of instruments of ratification, which will take place at Stockholm.

LABOR

Conventions of the International Labor Conference

France

According to a circular letter from the League of Nations dated August 31, 1939, the ratifications by France of the following conven-

tions adopted by the International Labor Conference at its seventeenth session (June 8-30, 1933), were registered with the Secretariat on August 23, 1939:

Convention (No. 35) Concerning Compulsory Old-Age Insurance for Persons Employed in Industrial or Commercial Undertakings, in the Liberal Professions, and for Outworkers and Domestic Servants

Convention (No. 36) Concerning Compulsory Old-Age Insurance for Persons Employed in Agricultural Undertakings

Convention (No. 37) Concerning Compulsory Invalidity Insurance for Persons Employed in Industrial or Commercial Undertakings, in the Liberal Professions, and for Outworkers and Domestic Servants

Convention (No. 38) Concerning Compulsory Invalidity Insurance for Persons Employed in Agricultural Undertakings.

According to a circular letter from the League of Nations dated August 31, 1939, the instrument of ratification by France of the Convention (No. 52) Concerning Annual Holidays With Pay, adopted by the International Labor Conference at its twentieth session (June 4-24, 1936), was registered with the Secretariat on August 23, 1939.

The countries which have registered their ratifications of the above conventions are as follows:

Convention No. 35: Chile, October 18, 1935; France, August 23, 1939; and Great Britain and Northern Ireland, July 18, 1936.

Convention No. 36: Chile, October 18, 1935; France, August 23, 1939; Great Britain and Northern Ireland, July 18, 1936.

Convention No. 37: Chile, October 18, 1935; France, August 23, 1939; Great Britain and Northern Ireland, July 18, 1936.

Convention No. 38: Chile, October 18, 1935; France, August 23, 1939; Great Britain and Northern Ireland, July 18, 1936.

Convention No. 52: Brazil, September 22, 1938; Denmark, not including Greenland, June 22, 1939; France, August 23, 1939; Mexico, March 9, 1938.

United States

On September 29, 1939, the President issued his proclamations of the following three conventions of the International Labor Organization, to which the United States has become a party:

Convention (draft convention No. 53) Concerning the Minimum Requirement of Professional Capacity for Masters and Officers on Board Merchant Ships.

Convention (draft convention No. 55) Concerning the Liability of the Shipowner in Case of Sickness, Injury, or Death of Seamen.

Convention (draft convention No. 58) Fixing the Minimum Age for the Admission of Children to Employment at Sea (revised 1936).

These three conventions were adopted as draft conventions by the International Labor Conference at Geneva on October 24, 1936. The Senate of the United States gave its advice and consent to the ratification of them with certain understandings on June 13, 1938. The President ratified the Convention (No. 55) Concerning the Liability of the Shipowner in Case of Sickness, Injury, or Death of Seamen and the Convention (No. 58) Fixing the Minimum Age for the Admission of Children to Employment at Sea (revised 1936) on August 15, 1938, and the Convention (No. 53) Concerning the Minimum Requirement of Professional Capacity for Masters and Officers on Board Merchant Ships on September 1, 1938. The ratifications of the three draft conventions by the United States were registered with the Secretary General of the League of Nations at Geneva on October 29, 1938. Under a provision in each draft convention it will come into force as a convention in respect of the United States 12 months after the date on which the ratification was registered, namely, on October 29, 1939.

Pursuant to a provision in each of the draft conventions that, in ratifying, a country shall append a declaration stating separately the territories with respect to which the convention applies without modification and subject to modifications, those to which it is inapplicable, and the territories in respect of which the

country reserves its decision, one of the understandings in the Senate resolution giving its advice and consent to the ratification of each of the draft conventions Nos. 53, 55, and 58 is—

"That the provisions of this Convention shall apply to all territory over which the United States exercises jurisdiction except the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands and the Panama Canal Zone, with respect to which this Government reserves its decision."

Other features of the understandings are a definition of the words "vessels registered in a territory," as appearing in the Convention (No. 53) Concerning the Minimum Requirement of Professional Capacity for Masters and Officers on Board Merchant Ships and the Convention (No. 55) Concerning the Liability of the Shipowner in Case of Sickness, Injury, or Death of Seamen, "to include all vessels of the United States as defined under the laws of the United States," and a definition of the term "maritime navigation" appearing in each of the three conventions "to mean navigation on the high seas only." Advice and consent to the ratification of the Convention (No. 53) Concerning the Minimum Requirement of Professional Capacity for Masters and Officers on Board Merchant Ships was also made subject to an understanding that nothing therein should be construed to prevent the inspection of vessels within the jurisdiction of the United States to determine that there has been compliance with the terms of the convention or to prevent withholding clearance until any deficiency has been corrected.

It is provided in the Convention (No. 53) Concerning the Minimum Requirement of Professional Capacity for Masters and Officers on Board Merchant Ships that national laws or regulations may grant exceptions for exemptions in respect of vessels of less than 200 tons gross registered tonnage. Pursuant to this provision the Congress of the United States passed an act (Public, No. 16, 76th Cong., 1st sess.), approved March 29, 1939, exempting vessels of the United States of less than 200 tons gross

registered tonnage from the provisions of the convention. Congress also passed an act (Public, No. 188, 76th Cong., 1st sess.), approved July 17, 1939, to make effective the provisions of this convention.

Bills introduced during the first session of the Seventy-sixth Congress to make effective the provisions of the Convention (No. 55) Concerning the Liability of the Shipowner in Case of Sickness, Injury, or Death of Seamen and Convention (No. 58) Fixing the Minimum Age for the Admission of Children to Employment at Sea (revised 1936) were still under consideration at the time of the adjournment of the session on August 5, 1939.

The countries including the United States which have registered ratifications of these conventions with the Secretary General of the League of Nations are listed in the following paragraphs. The convention in each case comes into force 12 months after the date on which the ratifications of two countries were registered and thereafter for each country 12 months after the date on which its ratification was registered.

Convention (No. 53) Concerning the Minimum Requirement of Professional Capacity for

Masters and Officers on Board Merchant Ships: Norway, July 7, 1937; New Zealand, March 29, 1938; Belgium, subject to subsequent decisions regarding application to the Belgian Congo and to territories under Belgian mandate, April 11, 1938; Estonia, June 20, 1938; Denmark, applicable to all Danish territories except Greenland, July 13, 1938; Brazil, October 12, 1938; United States of America, October 29, 1938; Egypt, May 20, 1939.

Convention (No. 55) Concerning the Liability of the Shipowner in Case of Sickness, Injury, or Death of Seamen: Belgium, subject to subsequent decisions regarding application to the Belgian Congo and the territories under Belgian mandate, April 11, 1938; United States of America, October 29, 1938.

Convention (No. 58) Fixing the Minimum Age for the Admission of Children to Employment at Sea (revised 1936): Norway, July 7, 1937; Belgium, subject to subsequent decisions regarding application to the Belgian Congo and to territories under Belgian mandate, April 11, 1938; Brazil, October 12, 1938; United States of America, October 29, 1938; Sweden, January 6, 1939.

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